

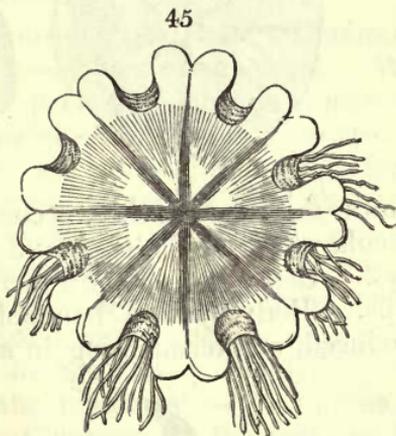
ART. V. *A Catalogue of the Species of Rayed Animals found in Ireland, as selected from the Papers of the late J. Templeton, Esq., of Cranmore, with Notices of Localities, and with some Descriptions and Illustrations.* By ROBERT TEMPLETON, Esq.

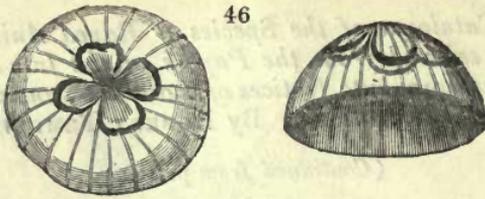
(Continued from p. 240.)

## RADIATA.

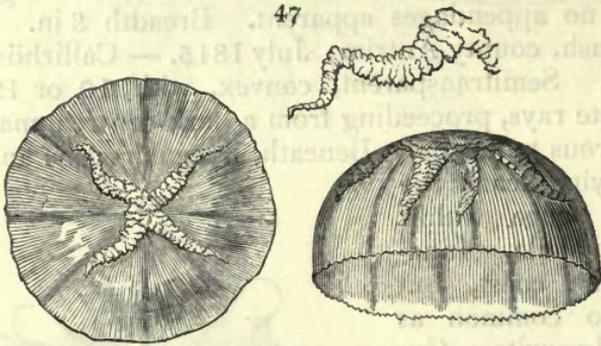
### ACALEPHA *Cuv.*

*Æquorea Peron. ? radiata.* Pellucid; a rose-coloured concentric circle about half way between the centre and periphery, from which extend numerous concolour rays projecting beyond the edge so as to form a marginal fringe, underneath no appendages apparent. Breadth 3 in. Shore at Portrush, county Antrim; July 1815. — *Callirhœe Peron. ? dubia.* Semitransparent, convex, with 10 or 12 fuscous obsolete rays, proceeding from a dark centre; margin with numerous tentacula. Beneath, irregular arms and laminae occupying nearly the whole space within the tentacula. Inhabits the coast, but not so common as *Aurèlia aurita*. — *Cyanea Per. ? inscripta.* (*fig. 45.*) Semitransparent, brownish, with a dark centre, from which proceed 8 obscure rays, to the middle of 8 emarginate lobes, which crown the margin, the intervals between these lobes having a lunate, transparent, plicated membrane, semicartilaginous, and with numerous tentacula in fasciculi proceeding from beneath them. Found on the shore near Carrickfergus; September, 1812. — *Aurèlia ? aurita Müll.* Transparent, colourless, with 4 heart-shaped purple marks meeting centrally, and 4 plicated arms between them, the margin fringed with fine appendages. Very common during the summer months. — *Ephysa Peron. simplex Penn.* Found occasionally at Donaghadee. — *E. ? hemisphærica.* (*fig. 46.*) Hyaline, faint traces of obscure radii, 4 purple cordate marks meeting at the centre. Common on the coast. —



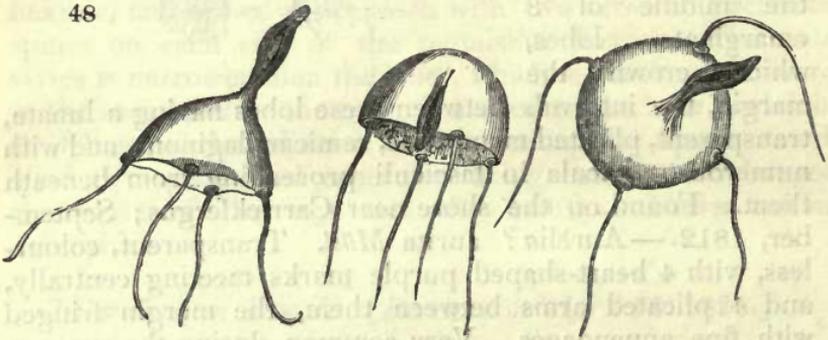


*Ocyrhoe?* *Peron.* (*Cassiopèa?* *Lam.*) *cruciàta.* (*fig. 47.*)  
 Hyaline; 4 arms, pale purple, corrugated; 8 darker, fine rays,  
 and numerous dusky obsolete ones. — *O. tuberculàta Penn.*  
 Semipellucid, brown and granulated in the middle; 15  
 rays, of a triangular form, their apices inwards, of a bright



brown, the edges darker, accompanied by a circular brown  
 macula within their base, and one in the intervals of their  
 rays. Beneath 4 elongate arms; no tentacula. — *Pilisce-*  
*lòtus.* Body hyaline, hemispherical, the apex somewhat  
 produced, and terminating in a fleshy, elongated, spindle-

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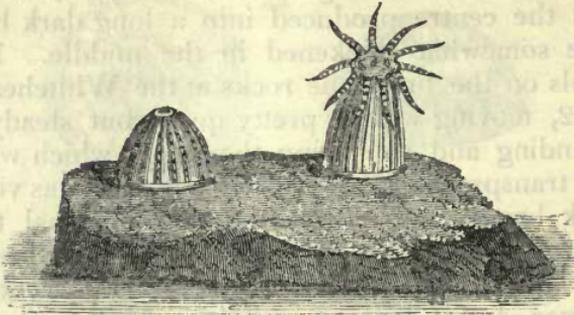
shaped appendix. Margin of the body with 4 moderately  
 long tentacula, each tentaculum arising from a small tu-  
 bercle. — *P. vitreus.* (*fig. 48.*) Hyaline, bell-shaped, with

4 brown tentacula arising from the margin, nearly equidistant; the centre produced into a long dark brown appendage somewhat thickened in the middle. Found in the pools on the limestone rocks at the Whitehead; June 25. 1812, moving with a pretty quick but steady motion, by expanding and collapsing the body, which was so extremely transparent, that scarcely any part was visible, but the dark brown appendage, and the marginal tentacula. The marginal tentacula were dilated at their base. — Appendix. *Medusa scintillans* of Macartney is very common at Bangor and Glenarm. — *Beroë* Müll. *píleus* Gm.? Occasionally detected in our deep bays. — *Cucumis* *Fab. fulgens* *Macartney*. A great number were found floating in with the waves on the shore of Dundrum Bay, west of St. John's Point. — *Velélla* *Lam. mùtica* *Lam.* Very common at Magilligan, floating in on the water during westerly winds.

## POLYPI.

## CARNO`SI.

*Actinia* *Lin. equina* *Lin.*, *hemisphærica* *Penn.* Common on the rocks and stones on every part of the coast. While engaged in sketching this species, which was immersed in a bowl of sea water, considerable surprise was experienced, on pressing it slightly, to see several completely formed young ones, of different sizes, protruded from the mouth. In every respect they resembled the parent, except in the fewer number of the tentacula, which, in the very smallest, and, it is presumed, the youngest, were only 4; and they gradually increased in number as the animals increased in size; so that the age may, perhaps, be judged of from the number of the tentacula. — *A. senilis* *Lin.*, *crassicornis* *Bast. Lam.* Common on the rocks at Bangor, and other parts of the coast. The colour varies from dark to more or less light red, and occasionally the tentacula are beautifully variegated with dark and light red bands, tinged with prismatic hues. — *A. effceta* *Brug.* In great numbers on the rocks between Ballyholm Bay and Groomsport, county Down; Sept. 1811. — *A. sulcata* *Pennant.* Most probably the young of the preceding. Found at Ballyholm Bay near Bangor, Sept. 1811. — *A. pedunculata* *Penn.* Found in a pool on the rocks at the north end of the Island of Rathlin; August, 1795. — *A. monile.* (*fig.* 49.) With a cylindrical body of a light cinereous green, marked with from 14 to 16 lines of bead-like tubercles; the circumference of the disk is also striated,



and with a single range of variegated tentacula. Rare: a few specimens were found on the shore of Belfast Lough, near Holywood, April, 1803. They were, when contracted, scarcely larger than a pea, and had only 10 tentacula. Perhaps the young of a larger species. — *A. diánthus Ellis ? pentapétala Penn. ?* Conic, rounded above, of a green or greenish yellow colour, with a few scattered warts in longitudinal rows; disk light blue, often divided into 11 lobes; tentacula numerous, pale, in from 5 to 7 fasciculi, variegated with dark annuli. In the hollows of the rocks at Ballyholm Bay, Bangor. — *A. margaritifera.* (fig. 50.)



Body subconic, low, and very much dilated at the base, deep brown inclining to chestnut, with longitudinal and concentric plaits; mouth conic, striated; at the base of the tentacula a series of light blue ovate lobes. On the coast of the Copeland Isle; August 1811. — *Lucernària Müll. aurícula Müll. octoradiàta Lam.* Found adhering to the *Fùci* on the shore at Ballycastle, and in the Cave near Dunluce Castle, county Antrim, in great numbers; July, 1815. The form of this species was strictly campanulate. The rays varied in number, in different specimens, from 5 to 8; the latter number being in no instance exceeded. The colour was tawny, or pale brown, with a dark brown streak extending along the middle of each ray. — *L. quadricòrnis Müll., fasciculàris Flem.* Found on the coast at Donaghadee, after a strong easterly gale, adhering to a

fragment of *Fucus serratus*; Dec. 1796. When at rest, it assumes very much the form of a common drinking-glass, and is exceedingly conspicuous from its beautiful rose tint.

(To be continued.)

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ART. VI. *Proposals for instituting Meteorological Stations in various Parts of Britain, and a cooperative Use of them.* By Mr. W. H. WHITE.

THERE is, perhaps, no subject connected with the various operations of nature, that affords greater interest to the admirer of natural phenomena, than meteorology. It is, at all periods of the year, a pleasing and, in many instances, a useful employment, to notice the different changes of the weather, especially in so variable a climate as this is. Meteorology, both in its ordinary and in its extraordinary manifestations, furnishes abundant materials for the contemplation of the scientific enquirer.

As there are several correspondents of this Magazine who take considerable interest in the science of meteorology, I beg most respectfully to propose to them, and to others interested in the science, the propriety of adopting some efficient plan to carry into effect a unity of purpose in making observations; and this, I think, can only be effected by establishing several meteorological stations, both in north and south Britain; and by each observer using the same kind of instruments, making observations at the same appointed time, and using the same formulæ in each journal. The maximum, minimum, and mean results might be brought into conjunction once a month, in the *Magazine of Natural History*. Such a plan of observation would not only render each meteorological station of greater value, in consequence of its useful association with others, but it would become an object of the highest importance to meteorological science. Astronomers have set the example, by planting astronomical stations in all parts of the globe; and I feel persuaded, if meteorologists would do the same, with respect to the constantly variable climate of Britain alone, taking care to record each observation with philosophic fidelity, the result from such a union of labours would be of the greatest importance to meteorological science; and, at the same time, be a means of unveiling many of those mysterious phenomena which at present evade scientific research.

I shall be most happy to take my station in the field; and, though I do not aspire to take the rank of a general, I may be useful as a pioneer. — *Old Kent Road, Jan. 14. 1835.*

they frequently chase people with great ferocity; that their bite has been often fatal; that they sometimes coil themselves around the limbs of persons, so that it becomes necessary to cut them loose? Is it not notorious that they suck the cows?" I once pleaded with a farmer for the life of a poor black snake that he had pinned to the earth with a stick. "I make it a rule to kill every snake that I meet with," replied the barbarian: "d—n them, I hate from the bottom of my soul the whole race." I wish from the bottom of my soul that that prince of mischief and ugliness, Old Nick, had not taken it into his head to assume the appearance of a snake when he undertook to tempt our lovely but frail mother Eve: much of the prejudice against snakes, I am persuaded, has arisen from this circumstance. My dear friend, I have, from my boyhood, been in the habit of roaming on foot in various parts of our country; I have explored forests, swamps, and morasses for hundreds of miles; and have beheld hundreds of black snakes in a state of nature; but never, in one instance, did I see them practise the reputed art of fascination; never did I see them chase a human being; never did I see them suck a cow; and never did I know them do the least injury, with the exception of an insignificant scratch, to any one.

Buckingham, Pennsylvania, January 9. 1836.

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(Continued from p. 305.)

## RADIATA.

### PO'LYPI.

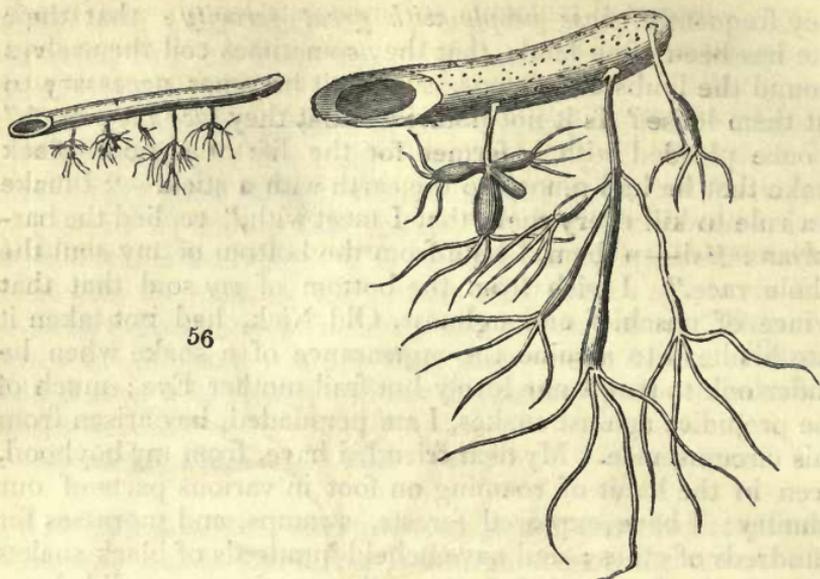
GE'LATINEUX Cuv.

#### *Hydra* Linn.

*brúnnea.* (*fig.* 56.) Deep brown, with from 4 to 6 slender, tapering, brown tentacula, scarcely exceeding the length of the body; the peduncle nearly transparent. Found adhering to the stems of *Potamogeton natans* in the Lagan canal; June, 1805.

In *H. fúscá* of Trembley the tentacula are "*longíssimis álbis,*" which clearly distinguishes it from the above.\*

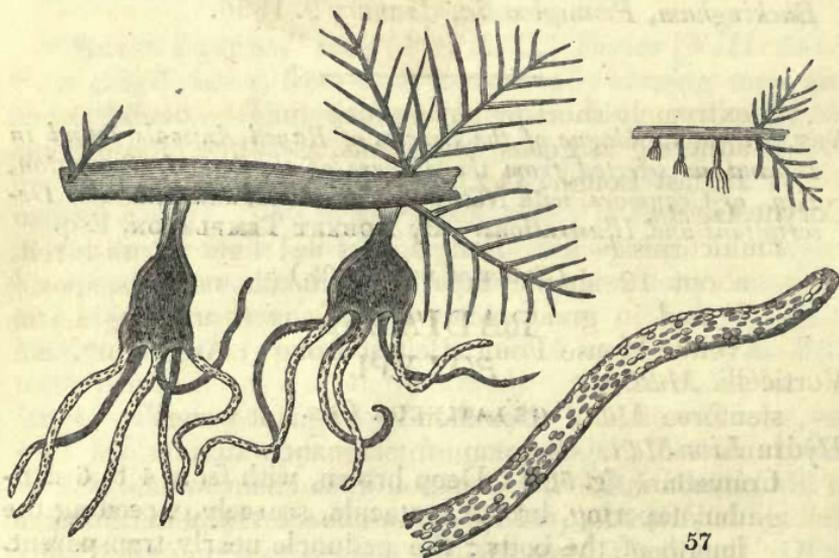
\* Mr. Templeton expressed, previously to his departure for Malta, on about April 12. 1836, a wish that his catalogue could be submitted to



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*Hy. grisea* Linn. Of a cinereous pale green; with from 3 to 7 tentacula, longer than the body. Found in stagnant water; Aug. 1811.

*verrucosa*. (fig. 57.) Of a pale cinereous hue, with 6



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Dr. Johnston of Berwick upon Tweed, to the end of obtaining the benefit of Dr. Johnston's notes upon the contents of it. From the name *Hydra brúnnea*, to the end of the catalogue, has been submitted to Dr. Johnston, and the notes signed G. J. are those which he has made.]

The conclusion is, perhaps, doubtful; for, since the animals have the power of shortening the tentacula very much, unless Mr. Templeton can show that his species could not extend them, when at rest, beyond the

verrucated tentacula, of moderate length, and nearly equal thickness. In the pond at Cranmore; Sept. 1812. This species, when at rest, assumes more of a campanulate form than any other species of the genus, except *lutea* and the following. The warts are not uniformly diffused, as in *pallens*; nor do the tentacula diminish much in size towards the tips.\*

*Hy. corynària* Lam. (*fig. 58.*) White; head large; about 10



extremely short tentacula encircling the base. Found adhering to *Fucus vesiculòsus*, at White House Point, Belfast Lough; Oct. 1810.

*Córyne Gærtn.*

*multicórnis* Forsk. Body sessile; light purplish red; about 12 simple tapering tentacula near its apex. † Found in great plenty on *Fucus vesiculòsus* at the White House Point, Belfast Lough; Aug. 1807.

*Vorticélla* Müll.

*stentórea* Müll. Common in stagnant water.

*lunàris* Müll. Common in stagnant water.

*Convallària* Müll. Common in stagnant water.

*globulària* Müll. In great numbers on *Dáphnia Pùlex*, in the pond; May, 1833.

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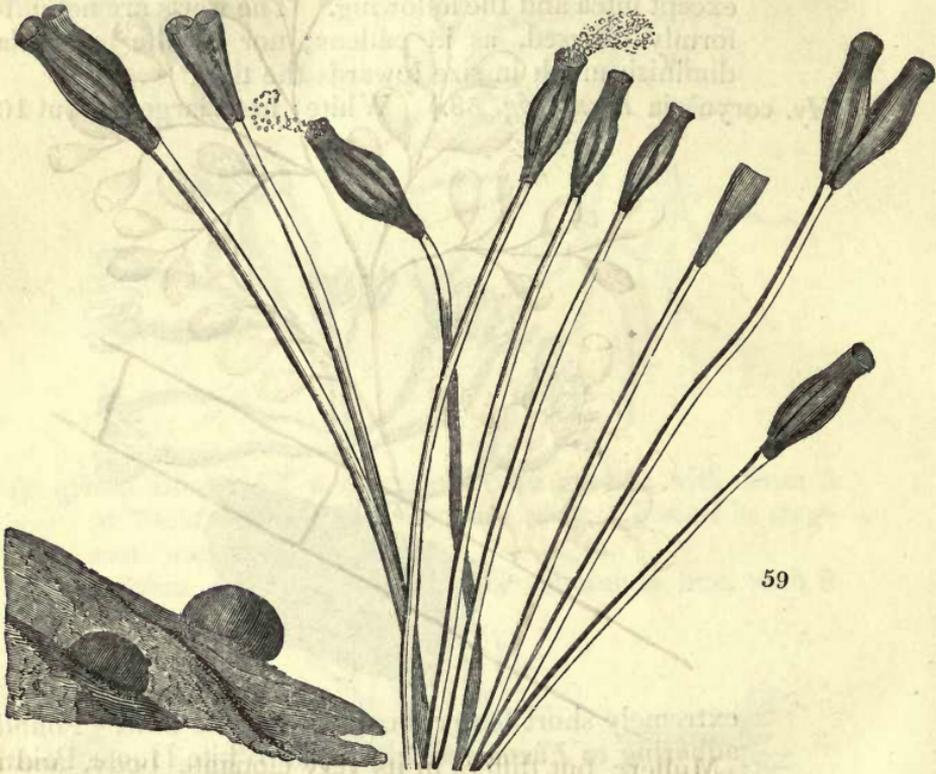
length of the body, it may be identical with Trembley's, after all. The fewness of the tentacula is another doubtful character. Compare the figure with those of Trembley's species in pl. 3. of his *Histoire des Polypes*. — G. J.

\* The *habit* seems to prove this a good species; but the specific name is objectionable: the tentacula of all *Hydræ* are verrucose. — G. J.

† This is surely *C. squamàta* of Fleming. — G. J.

*Vor. acinòsa* Müll.? Globular, or somewhat obovate, with dark grains; peduncle rigid. On *Conferva amphibia*, in a ditch; June, 1806.

*pulvinàta*. (*fig. 59.*) Spindle-shaped; mouth slightly di-



lated; peduncles elongate, simple, aggregate. Found on the rocks and stones in Colin Glen river, forming small hemispheric sponge-like cushions, during the summer months.

*polypina* Müll. Compound, ovato-truncate; peduncle much branched; branches repeatedly flexed. Among *Confervæ*.

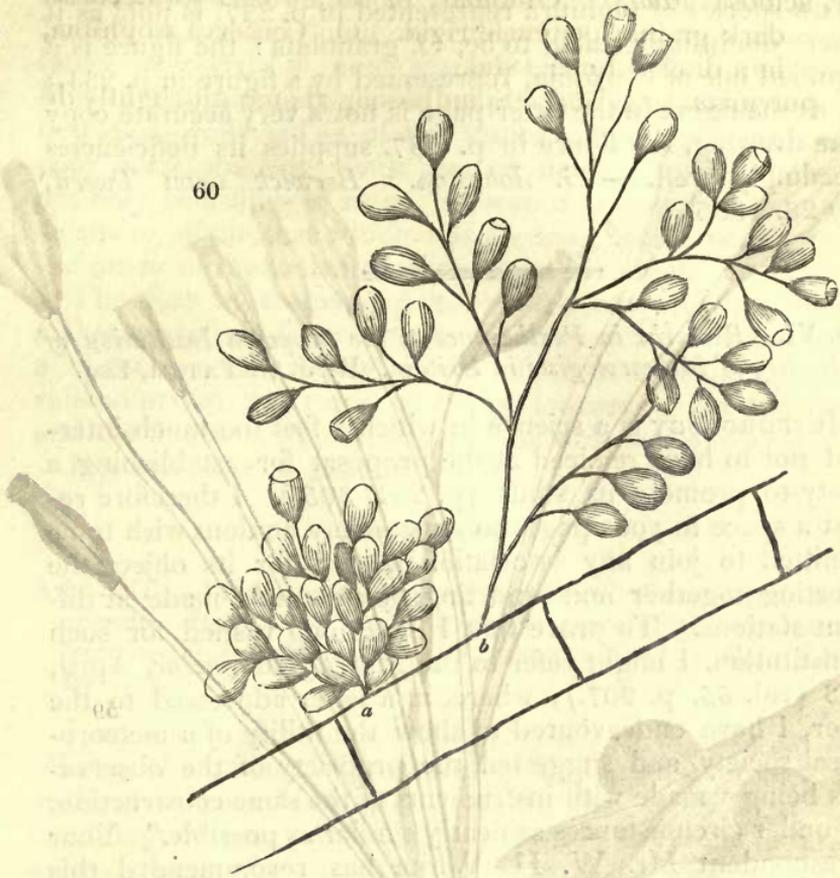
*intràcta*. (*fig. 60. a*, contracted; *b*, expanded.) Compound, globose, or ovato-truncate; when at rest, closely aggregated; when expanded, the peduncle very much branched.\* Found on *Conferva capillàris* at the Point Fields, Belfast.†

*elongàta* (*fig. 61.*) *umbellàta* Müll.? Obconic, narrow, elongate; peduncle divided; repeatedly branched. Found in the Manyburn River, Ballylesson, c. Down. It bears considerable resemblance to *V. umbellàta* of

\* The "Clustering Polype Coralline," of Ellis, *Corall.* p. 25. pl. 13. fig. *b. B. c. C. — G. J.*

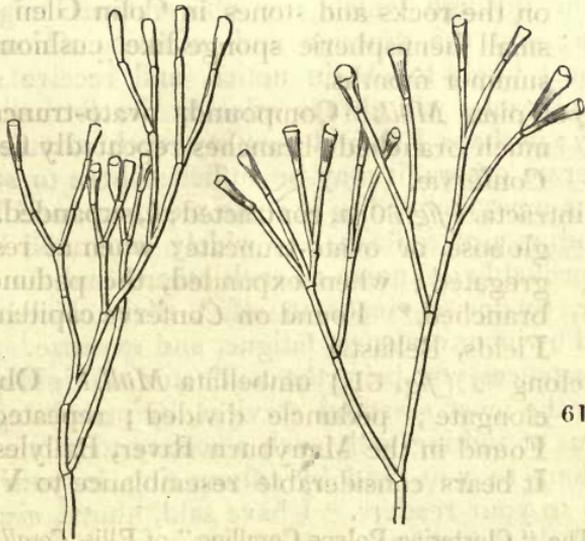
† ["June, 1811," are inscribed upon the drawing.]

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Müller; but differs in its very elongate body, and in wanting the everted lip. The peduncle has transverse

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partitions, which is a rather rare quality among these animals. — (To be continued.)

THE species of *Ophiùra* represented in p. 237. is not, as it is there doubtfully stated to be, *O. granulata*: the figure is a magnified one of *O. rósula*, represented by a figure in p. 231.; but, as the figure in the latter page is not a very accurate copy of the drawing, the figure in p. 237. supplies its deficiencies exceedingly well. — G. Johnston. *Berwick upon Tweed, May 28. 1836.*

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ART. VI. *Remarks in Furtherance of the proposed Institution of a Society of Meteorologists in Britain.* By J. G. TATEM, Esq.

METEOROLOGY is a science in which I feel too much interested not to have rejoiced at the proposal for establishing a society to promote its study [p. 251. 305.]. I therefore request a space in your pages to express my anxious wish to be permitted to join any association having for its object the collecting together and reporting observations made at different stations. To prove that I have long wished for such an institution, I might refer to the *Monthly Magazine*, April, 1823 (vol. 55. p. 207.); where, in a letter addressed to the editor, I have endeavoured to show the utility of a meteorological society, and suggested the propriety of the observations being “made with instruments of the same construction, and under circumstances as nearly similar as possible.” Your correspondent Mr. W. H. White has recommended this practice [p. 251. 305.], in which every meteorologist will agree. The chief difficulty, as appeared to me, was the finding some medium through which the observations might be made known; and the sanction and authority of a society seemed the most likely to obtain notice, and receive support; but many obstacles will always arise to the formation of such a society; perhaps I should now say, such *new* society: not to enumerate others, it may be sufficient here to state, that the persons most inclined to become members, and best qualified to conduct proceedings, are widely separated by residence, most probably unknown to each other; and their meeting together, to devise means to effect their object, would be attended by inconvenience, fatigue, and expense. Under these circumstances, you, being the conductor of this Magazine, might render the most essential services, by permitting the persons desirous of uniting with such a society to communicate their intentions to you, and by announcing in your pages their names to your readers. I have said, above, *new* society, because it should be known that, in October, 1823, a society was

minute, and especially instituted for the purpose of distinguishing it from the neighbouring species; between which and it that circumstance would have formed the most decided character. The air-bladder (*c*), the shape and size of which offer good marks of distinction in the different species of *Tríglae*, is, in this species, 4 in. in length, and 6 in. in circumference, divided anteriorly into two lobes, both conical, but one much larger than the other.

*Polperro, Cornwall, July, 1836.*

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(Continued from p. 422., and concluded.)

## RADIA'TA.

### PO'LYPI.

#### VAGINA'TI.

#### TUBI'FERI.

*Tubulària Linn., Cuv.*

*ramòsa Linn.* Found on the shore of Dublin Bay.

*Anguinària Lam.*

*spatulàta Lam., Sertulària anguina Linn.* Found on the shore at Carrickfergus, on the sand; Aug. 1811.

*Campanulària Lam.*

*verticillàta Linn.*

*volùbilis Linn.* Found in Belfast Lough.

*dichótoma Linn.* Found on the shore of Dublin Bay, &c.

*Clytia Lamour.*

*rugòsa Linn.*

*ùva.* Found on *Fucus nodòsus*, on the coast at Kirkubbin, county Down; July, 1806.

*Laómedes Lam.*

*spindsa Linn.* Found on the shore of Belfast Lough: common.

*geniculàta Linn.* On the shore of Belfast Lough, &c.

*Plumulària Lam.*

*myrióphila Linn.* Found by R. Brown, Esq., on the shore at Ballycastle. In Dublin Bay.

*falcàta Linn.* On the shore of Belfast Lough, &c.

Plu. cristàta *Lam.*, Sertulària plùma *Linn.* On the shore of Belfast Lough, &c.

setàcea *Soland. et Ellis.* Belfast Lough.

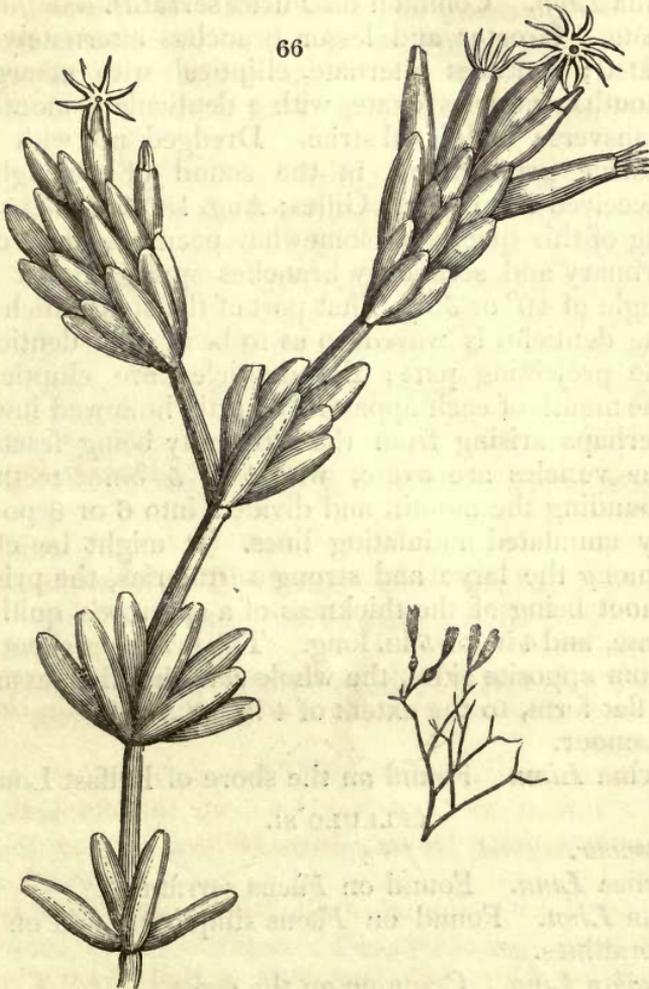
Serialària *Lam.*

lendígera *Linn.* Found in Belfast Lough, and Dublin Bay, &c.

imbricàta, Sert. imbricàta *Linn. Trans.*, t. 2. f. 5—11. Found common on the shore of Belfast Lough. White House Point.

verticillàta. (*fig. 66.*) Stem simple, or but slightly branched, having elongato-ovate cells, in distant verticillate groups. On the *Fùci* and *Confèrvæ*, on the

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shore of Belfast Lough, near White House Point; Sept. 1813.\*

\* A variety of *Vesiculària imbricàta*. — *G. J.*

*Antennularia Lam.*

*indivisa Lam.*, Sert. antennina *Linn.* On the shore of Dublin Bay.

*ramosa Lam.* Found on the shore of Belfast Lough.

*Sertularia Linn., Cuv.*

*abiétina Linn.* Found on the coast.

*polyzonias Linn.* On the shore of Belfast Lough.

*argentea Linn.* On the coast.

*cupressina Linn.* On the shore of Magilligan Strand, county Derry.

*operculata Linn.* Common on the shores.

*rosacea Linn.* Shore of Belfast Lough.

*pumila Linn.* Common on *Fucus serratus*.

*pinnata.* Greater and lesser branches alternately pinnated; denticles alternate, elliptical, with emarginate mouths; vesicles ovate, with a denticulate mouth and transverse undulated striæ. Dredged up, with other marine productions, in the sound of Donaghadee. Received from Mr. J. Gilles; Aug. 1805. The branching of this species is somewhat peculiar, each of the primary and secondary branches springing out at an angle of 40° or 50°. That part of the stem which bears the denticles is waved so as to bear each denticle on the projecting part; the denticles are elliptic, and the mouth of each apparently a little hollowed inwards, perhaps arising from the extremity being fractured; the vesicles are ovate, with 4 or 5 blunt teeth surrounding the mouth, and divided into 6 or 8 portions by annulated undulating lines. It might be classed among the large and strong sertularias, the principle shoot being of the thickness of a sparrow's quill at its base, and 4 in. or 5 in. long. The branches shoot forth from opposite sides, the whole coralline thus assuming a flat form, to the extent of 4 in. or 5 in.\*

*Thoëa Lamour.*

*halecina Linn.* Found on the shore of Belfast Lough.

## CELLULO'SI.

*Crìsis Lamour.*

*ebúrnea Linn.* Found on *Fucus serratus*.

*ciliata Linn.* Found on *Fucus siliquosus*, and on other corallines.

*fastigiata Linn.* Common on the coast.

*avicularia Linn.*

\* Certainly not *Dynamena pinnata* (*Sertularia pinnata Auctorum*) of Fleming. Perhaps the *S. nigra* of Pallas. — *G. J.*

- Cri. réptans *Linn.* Found on Fùci in Belfast Lough.  
 scrupòsa *Linn.* Found in Dublin Bay.  
 Acamàrchis *Lamour.*  
     neritina *Linn.* Found in Dublin Bay and Belfast Lough.  
 Lorícùla *Lamour.*  
     loricàta *Linn.* Common on the coast.  
 Eucràtia *Lamour.*  
     cornùta *Linn.* Found in the pools on the rocks below  
     Bangor: very common.  
 Salicorniària *Cuv.*  
     fistulòsa *Linn.*  
 Flústra *Linn.*  
     foliàcea *Linn.* Common along the coast.  
     truncàta *Linn.* Common on the coast.  
     carbàsea *Soland. et Ellis.*  
     dentàta *Soland. et Ellis.* Common on the stems and leaves  
     of Fùci.  
     pilòsa *Linn.* Common the stems of Fùci.  
     spongiòsa. Allied to the preceding: the mouths of the  
     cells with several long setæ. Found by Robert Brown,  
     Esq., on the coast at Ballycastle. In pilòsa the  
     mouths of the cells are surrounded by several very  
     short teeth, with only one hair-like appendage. In this  
     species the teeth appear lengthened into long setaceous  
     bristles.  
 Pherùsa *Lamour.*  
     tubulòsa *Soland. et Ellis.\** Found affixed to Sertulàriæ,  
     &c.  
 Cellépora *Fab.*  
     pumicòsa *Soland. et Ellis.* Found on the stems of various  
     corallines, and on the roots of Fùci.  
 Hippóthoa *Lamour.*  
 There are two or three species of this genus native, and  
 rather common.

TUBULÍPORI.

- Corállina *Linn.*  
     officinàlis *Linn.* Common on all parts of the coast.  
 Jània *Lamour.*  
     rùbens *Linn.*  
     spermóphorus *Linn.* Found on the shore of Belfast  
     Lough, Dublin Bay, &c.  
 Discópóra (Obèlia).  
 There are at least five native uncharacterised species, on

\* In what work?, or under what name?—*G. J.*

small corallines and shells, very common in protected bays.\*

*Nullípora Lam., Cuv.*

*infórmis Lam.* Found on the coast of Ireland. In some places dredged up and used as manure.

*lichenòides Soland. et Ellis.* Found encrusting rocks, shells, the stems of marine plants, and corallines, on every part of the coast; and is conspicuous from its variety of colours, red, purple, and blue, on a white ground. It is certainly not the *Mill. byssòides* of Lamarck.

(NAGEURS.)

*Scirpeària Cuv.*

*mirábilis Linn.* Dredged up in Belfast Lough.

(ALCYONS.)

*Alcyòonium Linn.*

*digitàtum Linn.* Found in Belfast Lough.

*tomentòsum Linn., Spóngia tomentòsa Linn.*

*medullàre Lam.*

*búrsa Linn.*

*Spongílla Lam.*

*friábilis Esper.* Found very common on the shores of the county Monaghan lakes, during the summer months.

*pulvinàta Lam., Ephydàtia canàlium Fleming.* Found adhering to the walls of the locks of the Lagan canal.

*Spóngia Linn.*

*oculàta Linn.* Found on the shore of Belfast Lough.

*stupòsa Soland. et Ellis.* On the shore of Belfast Lough.

*palmàta Soland. et Ellis.* On the shore of Belfast Lough.

*dichótoma Linn.* On the shore of Belfast Lough.

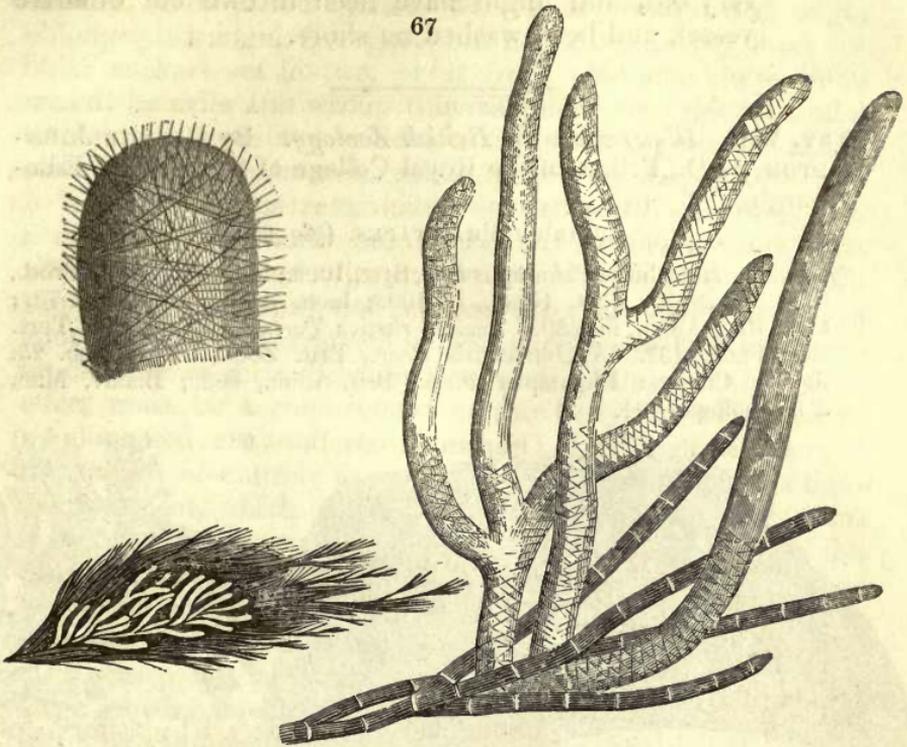
*digitàta Mont.* On the shore of Belfast Lough. Base of the stem ferruginous; the remainder of a pale yellowish brown.

*confervícola. (fig. 67.)* With irregular branching shoots, having elongated perfectly cylindric branches, rounded at their extremities, and composed of intersecting spiculæ.† Found growing on *Conférva rupéstris*, at the White House Point; Oct. 1810. Near Whitehead; Sept. 1812. This is, perhaps, one of the smallest species of sponge, the shoots being scarcely a quarter of an

\* If Mr. Templeton would intrust the editor with specimens, they will be characterised in this Magazine, and the specimens carefully returned. — G. J.

† *Spóngia complicàta* of Montagu. — G. J.

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inch long, and of so brilliant a white, as to render them very conspicuous on the deep green of the conferva.

Spon. botryöides. Found on the shore of Belfast Lough, adhering to the stem of a plant of *Fucus siliquosus*; April, 1806.

tubulösa.

foliäcea Mont. Found on *Conferva rupëstris*, and other marine plants, not uncommonly.

penicillus Mont. Found on the rocks at White House Point; July, 1811.

ürrens Soland. et Ellis., *S. tomentösa* Mont. Found on various parts of the coast, sometimes forming an irregular crust on the rocks, at other times growing on and surrounding the stems of *Fucus siliquosus*.

crüstata Soland. et Ellis., Mont. On rocks: most probably not distinct from the last.

pulchélla Sower. Found on the shore near Carrickfergus.

frágilis Mont. Found on various marine substances dredged up in Belfast Lough.

Doubtful species. One a good deal like *Spöngia lobata* Mont., of a dark brown, and covering the stems of a piece of *Fucus siliquosus*. Another, which resembles extremely *S. prolifera* Soland. et Ellis; but it seemed

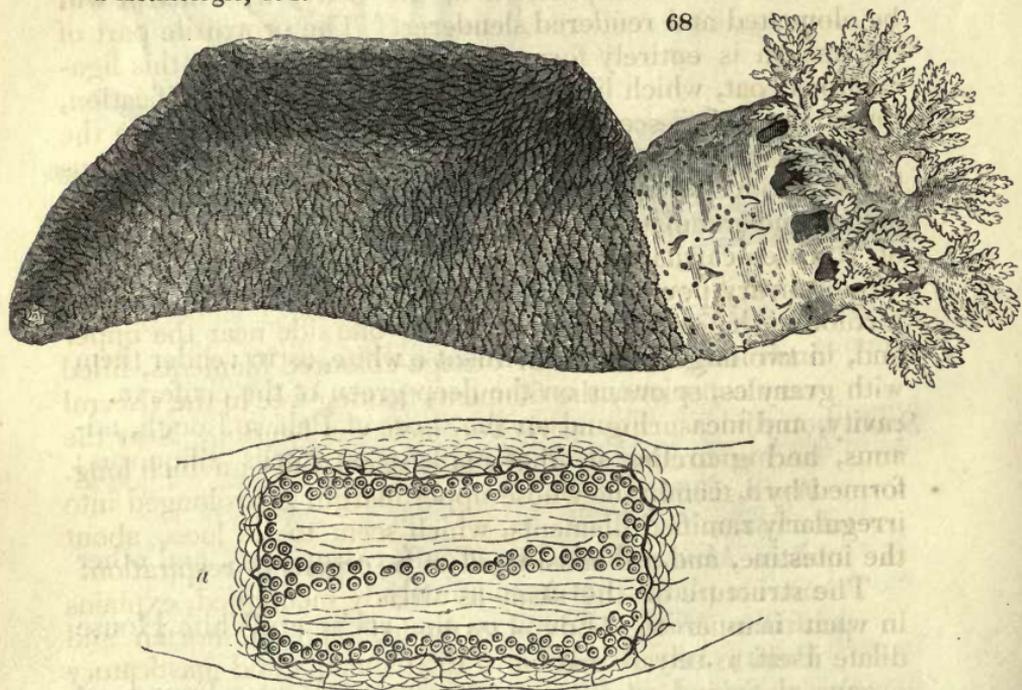
very old, and might have been thrown out of some vessel, and been washed on shore.

ART. VII. *Illustrations in British Zoology.* By GEORGE JOHNSTON, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

CUVIÈRA PHÁNTAPUS. (fig. 68.)

*Synonymes.* *Holothùria Phántapus* *Lin.*, Syst., 1089.; Müll. Zool. Dan. Prod., 231., no. 2803.; Turt. Gmel., iv. 109.; Lam. Anim. s. Vert., iii. 73.; Cuv. Règ. Anim., iii. 239. *Ascídia rústica* *Turt.*, Gmel., iv. 93.; Turt. Brit. Faun., 132. *A. eboracénsis* *Penn.*, Brit. Zool., iv. 99., tab. 25. fig. 3. *Cuvièria Phántapus* *Flem.*, Brit. Anim., 483.; Blainv. Man. d'Actinologie, 194.

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*Description.* — Body fusiform, thick and round, resting on an oblong flat disk, obtuse and cylindrical anteally, tapered to an obtuse point retrally, covered with imbricate, semicircular, granular, subcalcareous scales, and with a thin epidermis of an earthy brown colour, under which it is a greyish white, sometimes marked with faint orange dots. Exsertile part of the head ligamentous, about an inch in length when fully protruded, covered with scattered scarlet tubercles, and with some white conical papillæ arranged in five imperfect rows: mouth a simple aperture in the centre of the circle formed by the tentacula, of which there are ten, nearly equal in size, with a thick cylindrical stalk dividing upwards in an arbuscular